

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

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J. M. FERRES, Editor.]

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TERMS.

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TO THE RADICALS AND WHIGS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND OUR OWN DEAR REBEL FACTION, THE CLIQUE.

READ! MARK!! AND INWARDLY DIGEST!!!

EXTRACT FROM THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

Inflamed partisans and their weak adherents appear to imagine that there is a wondrous magic in the name and form of a republic, which must of itself produce the most exalted effects, by securing for public men a superior class of beings—thoroughly efficient, and wholly incorruptible. Under such a system we might expect to see the spotless republic calmly pursuing its majestic course, unchecked and undimmed by tyrannical and venal conduct in its rulers and subordinate officers. Where liberty is the watch-word of every cabal, and the rights of freemen are the burden of every song; where the ballot exists, and suffrage is almost universal; where elections are annual, and all officers are elective; where there is no hereditary nobility, and the ruler is a President, removable every year, we might expect to find no political grievances, but few political errors, and fewer political complaints. Yet such expectations are vain. In no country are there greater grievances, or louder and bitterer complaints than in the United States. In their Post Office department for instance the most enormous corruption and favoritism prevailed in so glaring a manner that no man attempted to defend the department. By the system of "improved bids" for contracts, the Post Office was converted into a political engine, and its revenues were made the price and reward of political services. A contractor not in the secret would offer to carry a mail for a certain sum, say 6,000 dollars; but another man of the government party would offer to carry the same mail for 5,000 dollars, or 8,000 dollars improved; and the understanding between him and the department, was, that, though 5,000 dollars was the sum to be announced as the contract price, yet the 8,000 dollars, or the "improved bid," was the sum really to be paid for the contract. Thus the public were pillaged, and votes were bought and sold, quite as a matter of common business. If any man wishes to see how far wholesale corruption is the order of the day among these vaunted republicans, he has only to read the report made last winter by the Committee of the Senate on the Post Office.

In the debate on this subject in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Preston speaks of the "gigantic stride which we here see made towards the moral and political ruin of our country," and further says:

"For I solemnly declare that from what we have now heard, from these scenes of rank corruption which have now been brought to view, my mind is filled with the gloomiest forebodings, my heart is overwhelmed with unutterable grief, and the most melancholy anticipations crowd involuntarily upon me."

In the same debate Mr. Calhoun uses the following language:

"I say boldly (continued Mr. Calhoun) things are now come to such a crisis that no alternative is left but reformation or revolution. Disorder and corruption reign on all sides: pollution dominates in almost every department. Disorders prevail in other quarters not inferior in the depth of iniquity which with no little difficulty and out of the webs and entanglements of much evasion have been brought to light in the Post Office Department. From my soul I believe if the veil could be torn aside, more atrocious malversations than even these would be found to exist in the management of the public lands. If this means party, if not to be willing to shut my eyes to ruin and corruption hovering all around us—if this is party, then I avow myself a party man. But in other respects I stand here unmixed with party, disinterested from its views, abandoning its prospects, I stand here only as an American citizen, or rather as a citizen of South Carolina, and as long as that loved and noble State honours me with her confidence, I will do my duty as her citizen; and now when we witness all the affairs of our country involved in deep ruin, it is time for every man to lay aside party feelings."

The next extract we shall make in sup-

port of our allegations is from the resolutions of a great meeting held in Boston to nominate Mr. Webster as the candidate for the next Presidency. This meeting spoke the voice of the whole State of Massachusetts.

5. Resolved,—That we ardently desire the return of constitutional times, that we are weary of the violence, tumult and corruption which prevail in the land, and have been raised in high places; that we are weary of continued appeals, by the highest functionaries, to the passions of the people, against the laws and constitution, in which the liberties of the people are enshrined;—that we are weary of seeing the public servants assuming to be masters;—substituting their own ill will instead of the law, as a rule of action;—and that we tremble for the permanence of our republican institutions, daily wrested from their proper end,—the welfare of the country,—and made the cloak of the worst abuses of the worst government.

6. Resolved,—That in our sober judgment, the state of affairs has become such, that the enormous existing abuses must be remedied or pass into prescription, that is too late to temporize with the disease of the body politic; that a great and effective reform must be accomplished, or all reform be abandoned as hopeless; that the question is now put to the people, divested of every thing addressed to the imagination; without any thing to enlist the enthusiasm for military achievement, or any pretence well or ill-founded of public honors due to heroic services, but simply and plainly, whether they will have a pure, wholesome constitutional government, administered by men selected for their qualifications, supported on principle and freely chosen by the unbought suffrages of legal voters, or whether they will give up the polls to violence,—the nomination of candidates to intrigue;—the administration of the government to a self-perpetuated corporation of office-holders."

Our next extract is from a speech of Governor M'Duffie, of South Carolina, at a public dinner on the 25th ult.

"The state of general corruption at Washington, was appalling; and he had left it, and the Federal councils, without hope, to devote the little remaining strength which his services there had left to him, to the welfare and improvement of his own State. It was his ardent desire,—a desire in which he earnestly hoped for the cooperation of his fellow citizens,—to put the State in a condition of defence, for the future, which might serve to ward off the ruin impending over our institutions. It was his anxious wish, to make the militia of the State, in fact, what it was in theory. He had entered public life, like most young men, with the enthusiastic admiration of, and unlimited confidence in, our Federal Constitution and Government; which years of bitter experience only, could shake—had believed it a self-acting and self-correcting machine—a sort of perpetual motion of politics,—which would go on forever, of itself, without the necessity of aid, or repair, or the trouble of winding up. But the experience of every constitutional government had proved the utter imbecility of mere parchment constitutions and provisions, to protect those for whose benefit they were made, against the natural encroachments of power, and inroads of oppression.

And our constitution, instead of checking, in the slightest degree, the abuses and outrages of the government, had served as a ready and continued pretext for them, and been used even as a rampart, behind which the usurpers of every Department of the Federal Government, had securely planted the batteries of oppression, and directed them, with murderous effect, against the rights and interests of the States."

Governor M'Duffie speaks the sentiments of South Carolina. We make another extract which goes to the root of the matter, by showing the secret but powerful spring of all this anarchy. In a republic "the temptation to espouse popular prejudices," &c., is indeed too strong to be resisted.

"These reflections all establish our point that the Government, popular in its conception, and in the rightful action of the system, is still more popular in its actual operation. It is popular in its frequent vergings towards a concentrated executive despotism; for it is only when the head of the government is also the head of an overwhelming party majority, that he is strong enough to stretch beyond just limits the powers of his office. This being the case, flattery of the people is not merely the demagogue's accustomed theme, but the temptation to espouse popular prejudice, to inveigh against even just exercise of constituted power, to disparage institutions, and to court temporary opinions, is too strong to be resisted, except by firmly balanced minds, warmed with a true patriotism. It will accordingly be found, that this is the path of advancement most frequently pursued. The people have been most flattered by those who have most systematically and boldly assailed all those constitutional safeguards, originally devised to protect the people from the abuses of executive power. So artfully contrived is this plan of popularity, that the real friend of the constitution and the laws, in which the safeguard of their liberties exist, is apparently thrown

upon unpopular ground, and compelled to resist their own hasty co-operation in measures resulting in their own injury."

The above is taken from an introduction to Mr. Webster's speeches, &c., which have been recently published by his friends.

We have now given, not from obscure papers, but from the best authorities in the States, from the north and from the south ample proofs that there is as much corruption and are as many grievances and bitter complaints under the republican government as under any other. Human nature is the same every where; and it will be found that, within certain limits, verging on despotism on the one hand, and anarchy on the other, different forms of government present the same general results.

The great error of the radicals consists in ascribing bad legislation and corruption to the form of a government; whereas, the truth is they flow from human nature, and cannot be altogether removed by any form of government, as is proved in the States. The radicals also foolishly ascribe national prosperity to elective institutions; whereas that prosperity has been found associated with every form of government, even with a military despotism. There could not be a greater despot than Tipu Said, or his father Hyder, yet when the British army invaded Mysore, the country was found to be full of people, and to be flourishing beyond any other kingdom of the east. Other examples might be given, if it were necessary in support of our position. Volumes of abuse have been poured out against what the radicals term "Tory misrule." Yet it was under "Tory misrule" that England attained her highest elevation, and left the dazzled and astonished nations immeasurably far behind. Does any man imagine that if all the radicals contend for, were granted to-morrow, and all her office-holders, from the governor downwards were displaced to make room for Mackenzie, Perry & Co., that there would be an end to corruption, grievances, and complaints? If he does, he is marvellously ignorant of human nature, and of the recent facts in human history. During Earl Grey's ministry he made no scruple of providing for all his relatives and dependents, even more than any Tory ministry ever did. Papineau, that uproarious reformer, coolly pockets £1,000 a year as speaker, whose trivial duties never continue more than three months,—last session only three weeks. And our reformed assembly scrupled not to give, and Mackenzie and O'Grady to receive, £3000 for services that were never performed. And in our Assembly's Clergy Reserve Sale Bill how gravely they appointed their leading friends Commissioners in each district, that they might have a rich opportunity of filling their pockets.

Thus, from the example of the Whigs in England, the republicans in the States, and the radicals in these Provinces, it is evident that these pretended patriots practise the very corruption against which they inveigh in their opponents; and the inference, therefore, is plain,—that all their passionate harangues, and long array of bristling grievances, are the workings of insatiable ambition, striving to wriggle itself into office and eager to grasp the perquisites of place.

But, whatever faults the radicals may pretend to find with our Government, they cannot be allowed to appeal to the United States for an example of a better system. For there corruption, broad and strong, has fixed its seat; there the war of fierce and bitter party strife is hotly maintained; and there slumbers the volcano of clashing, warring interests, which will yet shake the republic to its base.

If our reformers want to improve our Government, we would advise them to begin with themselves. Let every man reform himself; and then he will be better prepared to correct the errors of the State.

MISCELLANY.

From the London Herald.

ADVENTURES OF A FEMALE SAILOR

The following adventures of a young female, the subject of the present article, are so truly genuine, and so extraordinarily marvellous, that we cannot refrain from recommending the perusal of them to the attention of our readers. An incorrect statement of the facts appeared in the papers during the early part of the week, but the annexed account being publicly adduced before the Lord Mayor, leaves no doubt as to its authenticity. His lordship, having read the statement, directed M'Lean, the inspector of the city police, to make inquiry into the circumstances, in order that, if the girl required assistance, it might be rendered to her without subjecting her to annoyance. M'Lean thought that the best thing he could do, after having heard the story of the girl from her own lips, was to bring her to the Mansion-house, and introduce her to his lordship.—He accordingly appeared before the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the girl, the captain of the vessel in which she came to London, and several gentlemen who felt an interest in the remarkable details of the fact,

Captain M'Entire, of the Sarah from Belfast, stated that he met the girl, whose name is Anne Jane Thornton, at St. Andrew's in North America. She was dressed in sailor's clothes, and had all the appearance of having been brought up to that employment. He engaged her at nine dollars a month, to act as cook and steward, and considered that she was what she seemed to be until a few days before the arrival of the vessel in the port of London.

It appeared that some of the crew had suspected her before she was seen washing in her berth, from the circumstance of her having repeatedly refused to drink grog.

The Lord Mayor. It has been reported that she was ill treated by her captain and the crew. I wish particularly to be informed upon the point.

Captain M'Entire said that he would call upon the girl to say, whether he had not uniformly treated her with kindness? and whether, when her sex was discovered, the degree of kindness and care was not increased?

The girl declared that Captain M'Entire had acted towards her with humanity; and had desired her to complain to him if any of the crew treated her harshly. She had been, in the course of her voyage, struck by some of the sailors, because she could not work as hard as they did.—a thing she found it difficult to do in a gale of wind; but she did not tell the captain, as she was determined to endure as much as possible without grumbling.

The Lord Mayor. Is it possible that this mere girl—for she cannot be more than sixteen or seventeen years of age...performed the duties of a seaman?

Captain M'Entire. It is, my lord. She performed them to admiration. She would run up to hand the topgallant-sail in any sort of weather, and we had a severe passage. Poor girl, she had a hard time of it. She suffered greatly from the wet; but she bore it excellently, and was a capital seaman.

The Lord Mayor. Is the account of the romantic pursuit of the person she was said to be attached to correct? Is it true that she went to America after the captain who was said to be her sweetheart?

M'Lean said that the account she had given to him corresponded with that which appeared before the public; she would herself mention the particulars.

Captain M'Entire stated that he had no doubt of the correctness of her statement. She was not at all given to loquacity; on the contrary, she did the duty of a seaman without a murmur, and had infinitely better use of her hands than of her tongue.

This description of the female sailor seemed to be accurate. Her hands appeared as if they were covered with thick brown leather gloves, and it was by repeated questioning the Lord Mayor got from her the facts of which the following is the substance:

Anne Jane Thornton stated that she is in the seventeenth year of her age; her father, who is now a widower, took her and the rest of her family from Gloucestershire, where she was born, to Donegal, when she was six years old. He was the owner of stores in that part of Ireland, and in good circumstances, and was always affectionate to her. She regretted that she had quitted her home, for her departure, of which she had given no previous notice to her father, must have caused him many a sorrowful hour. When she was only thirteen years old, she met Captain Alexander Burke, whose father resided in New-York, and was the owner of vessels there; and before she was fifteen, they became strongly attached to each other. Soon after, Alexander Burke was obliged to go to New-York, and she took the resolution to follow him. She quitted her father's house, accompanied by a maid servant and a boy, and having procured a cabin boy's dress, she exerted herself to obtain a passage to America. She succeeded in her object. The servant maid and boy took leave of her immediately upon her embarking, the latter being charged with a message to her father, informing him of her intention. By degrees she became reconciled to the labors of her new employment; but she beheld with joy the shores of New York, where she thought her labors would terminate. The moment she landed she went off in the cabin boy's dress to the house of Captain Burke's father, and said that she had worked under the captain's orders, and wished to be engaged by him again.—It was by the father of the young man that she was informed of the event which placed the eternal barrier between them, and she retired from the house disconsolate. America was however, no place to look for sympathies. In the belief that the sea, which no doubt her affection for Burke recommended to her, was a more probable mode of existence than she could adopt in the dress of her sex, she applied for and obtained a situation as cook and steward in the Adelaide, and subsequently in the Rover, in which latter vessel she sailed to St. Andrews, where she fell in with Captain M'Entire. The Captain of the Rover had engaged to take her to Belfast, but he received an order from the owners to sail for the West Indies, and as she was resolved to return to her father as soon as possible, she refused to accompany him. For 31

months she had been engaged in these remarkable adventures, and participated in the most severe toils of the crews of which she formed part.

The Lord Mayor. Are you not weary of so harassing a life?

The girl. Yes, I am anxious to get home. I hope and believe my father will forgive me for the sorrow I have caused him. I have had my own sorrows, too.

Captain M'Entire. I am anxious to pay her the wages I owe her, and I never had any idea of giving her less than I agreed to pay.

The Lord Mayor. How did it happen that you fancied the sailor's dress, well knowing that by assuming the appearance of one, you pledged yourself to perform such terrible duties?

The girl. I couldn't think of any other way, and I did the duties as well as I could. I underwent a good deal. I travelled from Eastport, in North America, to St. Andrew's, by myself, a distance of seventy miles, through the woods. I walked all the way.

The Lord Mayor. And without sustaining any injury.

The girl. I received none. I knew the sailor's clothes would carry me through safe, and at St. Andrew's I met Captain M'Entire.

Captain M'Entire. It was but a few days ago I learned that we had a girl on board. I was the last person in the vessel who was informed of the fact, and I could scarcely credit the mate when he told me of it. I can bear testimony to the extraordinary propriety of her conduct, and I ask her again whether I have not acted properly towards her, and particularly from the moment I became acquainted with the secret which she was so anxious not to have disclosed.

The girl said that she was in gratitude bound to acknowledge the kindness and humanity of the captain, who instantly paid her all that was due to her.

The Lord Mayor. I shall give directions that you be taken care of until I hear from your father, to whom I shall write to-night. You have done him great wrong by abandoning him under any pretence; but you have suffered bitterly for your disobedience, and I trust that you will, by your future attention and care, prove to him that your filial affection is as strong as your courage in such circumstances of danger and toil as you have been placed in has been so immeasurably beyond that of the rest of your sex in modern days. Many gentlemen to whom I have spoken on the subject, looked upon the case as the coinage of the brain, but the investigation has, if possible, added to the interest of the story.

Captain M'Entire mentioned to the Lord Mayor that the proprietor of the Coopers Arms, in Lower Thames street, where the young woman was lodged, is a respectable person, in whose house she shall be properly taken care of; and his Lordship desired that she should remain in that asylum.

The girl then retired, after having gratefully acknowledged her thanks for the humanity and solicitude of the Lord Mayor. She is low of stature, and her limbs are very firmly knit together...her face is comely...her eyes are dark and brilliant, and her teeth are extremely white...The hardships to which she has been long exposed, have completely tanned her face and neck, but the sailor who accidentally discovered her sex, declares that the natural color of her skin is as white as snow.

ACTION.—Look around you, and you will behold the universe full of active powers. Action is, to speak so, the genius of nature. By motion and exertion, the system of being is preserved in vigor. By its different parts always acting in subordination, one to another, the perfection of the whole is carried on. The heavenly bodies perpetually revolve. Day and night incessantly repeat their appointed course. Continual operations are going on in the earth and in the waters. Nothing stands still. All is alive and stirring, throughout the Universe. In the midst of this animated and busy scene, is man alone to remain idle in his place? Belongs it to him to be the sole inactive and slothful being in the creation, when, in so many various ways he might improve his own nature? might advance the glory of the God who made him, and contribute his part to the general good.—BLAIR.

ABJECTNESS.—Well it is known that ambition can creep as well as soar. The pride of no person in a flourishing condition, is more justly to be dreaded, than of him who is mean and cringing under a doubtful and unprosperous fortune. It is an erect countenance; it is a firm adherence to principle; it is a power of resisting false shame and frivolous fear, that assert our good faith and honor, and assure to us the confidence of mankind.—BURKE.

AFFECTATION.—Affectation naturally counterfeits those excellencies which are placed at the greatest distance from possibility of attainment, because, knowing our own defects, we eagerly endeavor to supply them with artificial excellencies.—JOHNSON.

What is it to us, if the man who attempts to rivet on our necks the chains of slavery be seated on a throne, in all the pomp of majesty, and ensigns of royalty; or at the head of a victorious army, crowned with laurels and receiving the acclamations of the multitude; or in the palace of the Caesars, wearing the triple crown and bearing the keys of St. Peter on his girdle; or in the popular garb of the agitating demagogue? Is slavery not the same in all its modifications, and by whatever hands its chains may be made fast?

Let the contingencies that were demanded in the last session of our provincial parliament be allowed, and I hesitate not to affirm, as my conscientious belief that all the rights which we have hitherto valued, not only as British subjects, but even as men, as members in civilized society, are completely lost. What is it to us, whether the power to appropriate the public revenue, without being accountable to another controlling power in the state, or unrestrained by salary checks, be claimed by a king, or a colonial minister, a governor or a House of Assembly? The result is the same in all: for whoever has power, or by force usurps the power, to appropriate the public money of a State, or Province, or Kingdom to nameless, indefinite and irresponsible purposes, holds the mass of the people under a galling yoke. That the House of Assembly means, if it can, to appropriate the public money, and thereby subjugate the co-ordinate authority of the Legislative Council, and the paramount authority of the crown, as well as the liberty of the subject is as manifest to me, at least, as the light of the sun. Money commands all. He that has money at command will have servants to minister to his pleasure. The Executive Government is, and ought to be, accountable to the Legislature for the expenditure of every farthing of the monies appropriated. It cannot appropriate any money of itself; and if it did, we should have the same complaint against the Executive that we now have against the Assembly. For, any one of the three branches of the Legislature, to have and to exercise this power is an intolerable evil, never to be submitted to by a freeman in any situation, or under any circumstances. Some say that, as the contingencies of the House of Assembly are provided for by law, there are no means to restrain them if they over step the proper bounds until the next election.

This is very strange reasoning. The constitution is jealous of the power of the crown. It has provided means to keep it in check, when it shows an inclination to over step its proper limits; but, according to the doctrine of our radical reformers, you have no check on the rapacity of our representatives, until after they have fattened on the spoils of the country through the space of four years. Were this true it would follow that the British constitution, which has availed itself of the experience of ages to erect wise barriers against the undue exercise of the Royal Prerogatives, has been remiss in setting up barriers against the encroachments of the popular branch. On a closer inspection, however, if we discard the language of sycophancy, we shall discover that the popular branch of the legislature is guarded as well as the Prerogatives of the crown. What is the meaning of this common phrase, "the contingent expenses of the House?" The majority of our representatives take it to mean all the money which they may choose to demand. But the terms employed define the purposes, and object on which money under that designation is to be paid. They not only designate the purpose and objects, but they also establish limits, and lines of demarcation, beyond which monies, under the name of contingencies, cannot be paid. In one word, "the contingent expense of the House" means no more than the expense necessary to enable the members to perform their public duty in that Hall of legislation called the Bi-hop's Palace without any of their own private funds, to pay for stationery, fire wood, candles, servants, and messengers. Allow the "contingent expense" to pass these limits, and it may be applied to any thing, and to any extent. No limits need be acknowledged but the capacity of the chest. Money to defray the "contingent expense of the House" being allowed, the House is not required, I believe, by law, to render a detailed account of the items. The House is presumed to be composed of honourable men, who would naturally scorn to do injustice: but if, unfortunately, they are not governed by honourable principles, it is evident that they may bring within the cover of "contingencies" very large sums of the public money to serve other purposes, than those contemplated by the constitution; and so, after seizing on the whole revenue, they may refuse to render an account of their stewardship. It is nothing to his Excellency, says Mr. Speaker, whether our demand be too little or too much. All he has to do is, as mere matter of form, to sign the warrant for the payment. We have to render no account to him but to our constituents. Our account indeed! Let these aspiring men succeed, and the account will be easily rendered. The 92 Resolutions guarantee expenses that have had already a most direful influence in more respects than have hitherto been discovered. Hence the House of Assembly has been cleared of most of those who would give trouble in their strides to arbitrary power.

I do not know that the Barons of the middle ages, were more treacherous when they rose in arms and took possession of the King's fortresses, than the majority of the assembly were in their demand for an enormous contingency. This demand, in its nature, tendency and object is most atrocious, and of awful import in its aspect, towards the people of the province. Let it be granted, and we are slaves. Mr. Speaker is our master; and

which of his acts will not evince the tyrant? The demand is without a precedent. In the year 1803, or 1804, it was resolved by the House that the four volumes of Hatsell's Precedents of the Imperial Parliament should be translated into French for the use of French members. In support of this resolve it might be pleaded that a translation would be of infinite importance to the members to enable them to discharge their legislative duties. But the Governor, while he would grant the utility of the book, refused his assent to the measure, because it involved expense which did not come within the limits of the contingencies, nor sanctioned by a vote of the Legislative Council. The same demands, with additions, embracing other translations of Parliamentary documents, was made in 1805, and was equally refused. In those years it was not thought that the governor had overstepped his authority, nor infringed on the privileges of the House. But now, when they presume that they have power to abolish the Legislative Council, the only barrier between the people and the most revolting despotism, and to intimidate the Executive, they make a bold stand, and claim an exorbitant contingency as a matter of right. Disguise this demand as we may, it is, nevertheless, for the purpose of enslaving the people of the province. For, let them have access to the chest—let the governor be reduced to the degrading function of signing their warrants as mere matter of form, and the Legislative Council is abolished without the formality of a single resolve to that effect—the Executive Government is, to all intents and purposes, in their hands, without another struggle. They will have been absolutely supreme, without an equal, without a superior, and the people subdued, bound hand and foot.

These results, my fellow subjects, residing in the Townships, are what must unavoidably arise from success in the unjust and atrocious demands of our House of Assembly. Are you prepared to submit? Are you who are of British birth and of British descent, prepared to surrender your birthright into the hands of these ambitious men? No, I answer, it is not in the nature of those who trace their ancestry from either of the races who inhabit any of the three Kingdoms, to forget what they owe to themselves. Lords Melbourne and Glenelg may yield, if they choose, to the demands of these anti-British men—they may prevail on the King to hollow professions and specious promises until the crown of England can exercise no royal prerogative in Canada, but the Speaker need not lay the pleasing unction to his soul that the sons and descendants of Englishmen are to be bound over unto him. Lord Glenelg has, to please anti-British men, recalled Lord Aylmer, and by so doing has shewn that he loves his enemies, and what affection he has in reserve for the friends of his master, time will shew. Mr. Speaker need not flatter himself with his Township reformers. Some, while they thought that he was a sincere reformer, believed his professions; but they never will support him in his strides to arbitrary power. Let him bring them to the test, by proposing, as at St. Benoit, to raise from them a weekly contribution. Let him propose this test to radicals of the Townships, and he will learn from their contributions how far they will follow him. Let him ask such of the Township members, as have favoured his views, to propose a weekly contribution to their constituents to be applied to the use of the party, and he will learn some salutary lessons from the result. He will find that as their interests in the Townships are one, so they will be united to resist arbitrary power from whatever quarter it may come. The "contingency" will soon open the eyes of all.

S. D.

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.

DEAR SIR:—I have for some time thought of sending you a few remarks on what I conceive to be an injurious practice with many agriculturalists, and which only needs to be pointed out in order to be avoided; it is that of ploughing their corn and potato crops at too late a period.

It is allowed by those who understand the subject, that the roots of almost all vegetables, generally correspond in length with the height of their stalks as hops. Some have roots at least twice as long, as potatoes—others have roots three times as long, as young apple trees, &c. The largest potato roots, are not those which bear the fruit, but what may be termed *supplying roots* or *feeders* to the parent plant, evidently intended by the all-wise Creator to receive and convey nutriment from the soil to the stem, and thence to the bearing roots. The supplying-roots which vary in size from that of coarse thread to fine woollen yarn and shoot out innumerable fibres, of from one to two or three inches long, and firm as the hair of one's head—strike out in different directions and to different distances, proportionable to their respective thickness, but governed in some measure by the value and quality of the soil, &c. Now, suppose the stem of the potato to be six inches high, the supplying root will be found to be from 12 to 15 inches long, and some longer: the plough, therefore, passing between the drills or hills at this period, will cut or break off, more or less, the ends of these supplying roots, according to the distance of the rows from each other, and thereby deprive the plants of all that nourishment, which these continually increasing feeders would have otherwise contributed. If three feet apart some will be cut off; if two feet apart—which is not too near to have a heavy crop—it may be concluded, that, from both sides of each row, about six inches of these valuable roots will be destroyed; besides those which break within the land, on the "near side" of the plough, in turning over the furrow, and the parts remaining attached to the stem will bleed, by which the vegetable will be impoverished.

Should the operation of ploughing be performed when the stems are above six inches high, the injury done to the crop will, of course, be proportionably greater; an earlier ploughing rather, than a later, ought therefore to be practised; then cutting with the hoe and hand pulling, should keep the land free from weeds.

It may be satisfactory to those who have never experienced for themselves, to be informed, that the writer, on taking up in his garden a few po-

tatoes on the 27th June—three just blooming—preserved one of the supplying roots; and that it measured, in length, upwards of 31 inches, whilst the top was not half that length. Should any one imagine that the supplying-roots are superfluous, or unnecessary to the welfare of the crop, he may convince himself of his mistake by carefully taking up a single hill, cutting off every supplying-root, not injuring either the bearing-roots or the stem—then replace it with a watering can or two, and at the gathering season, compare the product with the rest of the crop as to size, weight and quality. If it be said, that the taking up and replanting &c. would be sufficient to injure the produce; it may be replied, that I have taken up roots of potatoes, pulled off those fit for the table—leaving the smallest ones—replaced the plants, and at the digging season, gathered those before left, though, as might be expected, they were but small, corresponding in size, however, with the small ones on roots which had not been previously disturbed. By watering these plants, the tops retained their verdure and strength so far as not to be distinguished from the others.

As to the late ploughing of maize or Indian Corn, the injury it is presumed, is, if any thing, still greater than with potatoes; because the roots are much longer, finer, and more numerous, than with potatoes; while the rows are but a very little further apart, if any from each other. It is really curious to trace these thread-like roots with their multitudinous hair-fibres, like so many infantine caterers for the parent plant, piercing through the soil, very near its surface, till, when the stalks are about a foot high, they almost meet and contend, as it were, with those of the neighboring rows, which shall extract the most virtue from their natural element, but all for the benefit of the cultivator—for it is not only a peaceful but a mutually profitable contention. Let not, then, the plough-share be permitted to enter this arena, of vegetable action so late as either to mutilate, snap asunder, or annoy these co-patriot lovers—these industriously loyal-children of the soil, who faithful at their post, are intent on succouring their parent, while, at the same time, they are contributing to their master's weal.—Let every thing be done in proper season; delays are dangerous, except when evil is likely to result from haste. Perhaps the ploughing of corn might be performed with advantage to the crop, when the plants are about 9 inches high. At all events, it is much better to be a little too soon, than too late, with the operation. "The farmer should drive his work, and not let his work drive him." It cannot be too deeply impressed on the minds of those who follow the independent agricultural occupation, that the more free from weeds any crop is kept, the better for the owner—the labourer—the crop, and the land.

Should these reasonable remarks be calculated to promote the interests of our worthy cultivators of the soil, and only on that account meet with an immediate insertion in your excellent paper, you may expect me to try again—should life and health be continued—to bring some of the same useful class of the community up to "The Standard," on the subject of managing the Corn crop, before the season comes for deteriorating the grain in quality and quantity by decapitating the vegetable, depriving it at one stroke of its noble top-gallant, which presents a *truce* to the approaching enemy, who, with his sharpened knife, or rusty sickle, steals slowly along among the unoffending plants, as if inwardly ashamed of his intended purpose, while the numerous streamers below, yet verdant with the nutritious juice they contain, plead with silent eloquence to be spared, till they shall have expended, for their owners benefit, that juice, which providence has destined to bring the new swelling grain to a complete state of plumpness and maturity.

D. L.
From the forwardness of the season—mode of culture—situation or what not—green peas, and ripe white strawberries from roots transplanted this year, were gathered in an open garden at Missiskoui Bay on the 23d June.

July 9th, 1835.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Again, would "Reformers" have suffered twenty-five years to pass away, after the country had been blessed with a Constitution, without making strenuous exertions to diffuse throughout the land the benefits of education? These men will immediately declare that the British Government is to blame, for having seized the funds intended for the purposes of education, they will make this declaration, so that they may have some sort of excuse for their culpable, nay, criminal indifference,—but it is merely an excuse—there is but little truth in it...they use it, so that the new-comers the emigrants, who peruse their "long-bow" declarations and manifestoes and resolutions, may be divided; they take care to mix up with their stale and nauseous assertions, some phrase in favour of liberal institutions, or in abhorrence of tyranny. But all will not do... truth will out! The Jesuits' Estates are pointed at by these mountebank Reformers as the source of education in this Province. They exclaim, if those estates had been left in the hands of the original possessor, if the revenues arising therefrom had been applied to education, the Canadians would not be stained with ignorance. Indeed, then how does it happen that in the 'elsewhere,' the United States, where there were not and are not any Jesuits' estates, that it is almost as difficult to find a native American who cannot both read and write, as it is difficult to find a native Canadian here who can? How does it happen that Upper Canada, where likewise there were not and are not any Jesuits' estates, presents a very beautiful spectacle of intelligence, when Lower Canada presents the very 'beautiful' spectacle of an illiterate peasantry surrounded by intelligence? In the Arabian or African deserts, the traveller sees an oasis surrounded by seas of sand—"tis a green spot in the midst of barrenness"—but here in Canada we have quite a different sight, namely, a spot of desolation and murky blackness in the midst of vast prairies of fertility! The Jesuits' indeed! and pray, ye mountebank Reformers, ye liberal enlighteners, let us hear all about these estates. Did not the British Govern-

ment, at the period that the strong, red arm of war reduced the Colony under its sway, find these Jesuits' estates the property of the French Crown? Did not the British Crown enter upon that property by right of conquest, and is it to be supposed or dreamt of, that the British Government was immediately to set itself about learning the history of these estates, so that the revenue might be applied to its original object? And because it did not immediately so apply itself, the miserable seekers of subterfuge in this Colony, come forward at this day and charge upon that really liberal Government the present ignorance of the Canadian peasantry! Why, what on earth had the British Government to do with the education of the Canadian peasantry more than any other peasantry of any other country? Was it not rather the duty of the Representatives of that peasantry to endeavour to cause the application of the revenues of those estates to their original object. It is true of late years they have done so, and how has the demand been met? Why, fairly: the British Government has professed its willingness to deliver up the Jesuits' College in Quebec, so soon as accommodation is afforded elsewhere for the garrison. But, no; this will not suit the ardour of our "Reformers,"—turn-out is the word! But how happens it that from the date of the Constitution to the year 1820, or thereabouts, no application was made for these "estates" which were to educate, with a thousand horse power, the ignorant Canadians! How happens it that all this fervour about the "estates" has been felt but of late years! Now, let it be borne in mind, that the British Crown had and has the clearest right to these revenues—with what face then can our Reformers come and charge upon the Government the sins of ignorance which distinguish this Colony, even admitting that those revenues would have converted this ignorant population into an highly enlightened?...but I deny that those revenues were at all necessary to free the "enfants du sol" from the chains of ignorance; I deny it, and I triumphantly point to the "elsewhere" of the patriots, the United States and to Upper Canada, where there are no Jesuits' estates, and never have been any, for a refutation of the miserable subterfuge of these most impudent Reformers—no, no, the cause of the unfortunate condition of the Canadian peasantry, in this particular, as in every other, is to be traced to a vicious code of laws, and to a narrow minded "Nationalite. More anon from CURTIUS. July 1, 1835.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JULY 14, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Notre-Dame street.

Mr. Roebuck has received positive orders from his master, and the would-be master of the Townships, Mr. Papineau, to agitate the repeal of the Canada Tenures Act. Let every man in the Townships ponder well on the consequences of that repeal.

The French laws in regard to real estate would be revived, and all the oppressive burdens of those wicked laws would be engrafted on our lands.

By the French law no man can acquire the actual property of a farm; he is the mere tenant, paying a yearly rent for every acre, and liable at all times to be turned out, at the will of the Seigneur, on being repaid the sum, which had been given to the former tenant, for the privilege of occupancy,—turned out too, without receiving any compensation for improvements.

After the farmer has purchased the privilege of occupancy, he becomes bound to several slavish customs; one of which is, that he is not allowed to send his grain to be ground, but to the Seigneur's mill. A water-privilege on a farm would be of no value to the farmer, for he would not be allowed to erect mills upon it. The roads too, could be laid out only by the *Grand Voyeur*. We all know the enormous expense of having roads marked out in this way; and the French party have thrown it again upon us, by refusing to introduce, in a separate form, the expiring Act, by which our roads formerly were laid out. This is the French proof of the French wish to benefit the Townships.

The terms of original settlement or of purchase, and of occupancy, though sufficiently slavish in their effects, are not to be compared to that most detestable of the feudal burdens, the mutation fine, payable on a sale, or rather transfer of the lands.

By this "accursed thing," as an able contemporary calls it, the seller incurs a dead loss to the extent of one-twelfth of the price received. The *cens et rentes* are annoying, & vexatious, the mill-dues are degrading as being the evidence of feudal slavery, but the *mutation-fine* is "accursed." A farmer may take up a quantity of wild land, he may clear it, he may erect buildings upon it and improve it so as to make it valuable. Let us suppose that after laying

out thirteen hundred dollars upon it, circumstances compel him to dispose of it; he is willing to sell it for the money which he has actually expended, and the bargain is concluded. But mark the result! instead of being allowed to receive the just price of the farm, as the farmers in the Townships can at present do, he is obliged, by the "accursed" feudal tenure, to pay over to the Seigneur one hundred dollars. This claim of the Seigneur must be paid on every mutation of the property, and increases in value in proportion as the farmer improves the farm.

These are a few of the feudal burdens which the Township-haters wish to impose on us. The whole secret of the cry for an elective council, is in order to fetter the Townships by the French laws. As long as the council is composed of men favorable to the Townships, the Townships are safe; let the council be made elective and we are the slaves of the French. The French faction tell us of their wishes for the good of the Townships; do not their actions shew the *falsehood* of their words?

The products of the Townships depend on the state of the seasons, not only as in all other countries, as to quantity, but also as to kind.

We have already said that wheat and Indian corn are the staple grain products: in order that the inhabitants may be assured of the certainty of bread, the failure of one of these crops is compensated by an increase in the other. If the season be too warm and dry for wheat, an excellent crop of Indian corn may be depended on; if too cold and wet for Indian corn, then there is an abundant wheat harvest. The total failure of bread stuff is thus providentially provided against, while, at the same time, seasons do not often occur, in which there is not an average return of both crops. The cultivation of wheat is not generally so carefully conducted, as the importance of that grain demands. The average return from an acre, on which a bushel, (in some cases a bushel and a peck) has been sown, is from ten to thirteen bushels. This is the average, as far as it can be ascertained, but as no authentic means are open to us of naming it with certainty, we shall not be positive in our statement. We know farmers in this neighborhood, who have grown upwards of twenty-one bushels from an acre, so that the above average may be taken as certainly low. The price of wheat is from five shillings to six shillings and three pence per bushel; in Upper Canada wheat is generally sold for 3s. 6d. The high price of wheat in the Townships arises in a great measure from the fact, that the farmers do not depend upon it, as an article for market, so much as on other products; and consequently are not anxious to grow more than what is necessary for their own wants. Another reason is, that the numerous villages scattered throughout the Townships, afford a steady market for surplus grain.

We earnestly solicit our friends and our enemies, attentively to study the communication of that zealous friend of the Townships, S. D.

We appeal to the reason of the inhabitants of the Townships, and we beg them to deliberate calmly.

Lord Gosford has been spoken of, as successor to Lord Aylmer.

Parliament is prorogued to the 27th.

The *Albat*, troop ship, after landing some Rifles at Halifax, proceeded to Quebec, where she has arrived with a detachment of artillery.

We have the pleasure to announce, that Mr. Charles P. Reid, son of the Rev. J. Reid, Rector of the East parish of St. Armand, was ordained at Quebec, on the 24th day of June, by the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Quebec.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the following article which we extract from the Irish Advocate.

OUR DUTY.

We are at present in that state...that whatever may be the changes in the administration of the Government at home, but one course remains for the people of Lower Canada. Directly we have nothing to do with the agitation of the theoretical principles of Government which convulse Great Britain, and it is *our duty* to make known so distinctly as not to be misapprehended that whatever may be the party which preponderates in England, our sole object is to retain inviolable the subsisting connection between the Colony and the Mother country, and to resist with all our might, the infamous plots of a gang of ignorant, prejudiced, and blood-thirsty conspirators who are ready, for the gratification of their own selfish and nefarious purposes, to plunge the country into the demoralizing horrors of revolution without

the existence of a single act of oppression to justify it. Here, the distinction between Whig and Tory...Orangemen and Catholics are neither necessary nor applicable. The sole question with us lies between order or destructive turbulence—justice or infuriate anarchy. It is a question of a wholly practical nature, and its direct bearings affect the most substantial interests of society. It is of little consequence to us what may be the policy of his Majesty's Administration concerning tithes, o-rroughs, corporations, malt-tax, Russia or Poland, Belgium or Holland, Don Carlos or Queen Christina, Don Miguel or Donna Maria...provided our wants are listened to and our property secured by equal and impartial laws. It is not too much to say that there is not a single individual in England, Ireland, or Scotland, of any public influence worth considering, who would for a moment, lend his co-operation to the designs of the revolutionary faction were he once well acquainted with them. Those designs are accordingly concealed and few persons in England of sufficient authority are in a situation to see through them. Many believe that the complaints against the House of Assembly proceed from a party identified with what is known in England as Toryism. Now, surely this is a great and inexcusable error, as a moment's observation and recollection would show. In fact, who are the English Tories? The answer is ready, the proprietors of the soil.

Who are the Canadian Tories? The answer is equally ready—the merchants, traders and mechanics of the Province. We ask, is it not the height of absurdity to suppose for an instant, that men living in different quarters of the globe, and engaged in occupations of life, essentially different, should be actuated by the same views, impressions and feelings respecting matters of government? When we say that they do not agree, we do not mean that they differ merely in degree. We mean what cannot with a shadow of reason be denied that they differ in kind. They differ in interests, in education, and pursuits; and they differ in their relations to the Governments under which they live. The true and only Reformers of Lower Canada are its intelligent merchants and traders...opposed to them is the wretched, useless and contemptible House of Assembly, the supporter of every abuse...the degraded tool of Louis Papineau and dishonoured master of John Arthur Roebuck.

Many believe that parties are here divided into Protestant and Catholic. Pernicious falsehood! circulated by the basest of men for the basest of purposes. There is not a country in the world more free from religious differences than Lower Canada. Why! one never hears nor reads an illiberal sentiment on religion from any sect, and it may be said to their praise that the Protestants of Lower Canada are not surpassed in generosity and benevolence by any class of their fellow subjects. From bigotry, thank Heaven, they are free and they are, we feel convinced, sincere well-wishers of the Catholic Establishments of the Province. From them those Establishments have nothing to fear. But mark, Irishmen! We, as Catholics—as members of a civil community, have THE WORST to apprehend for our RELIGION, for our LIVES, and for our PROPERTY AND RIGHTS, from the preponderance of the intriguing & cowardly Revolutionary Faction. These are facts it is our duty to publish far and wide. Were the leading members of the English House of Commons in possession of them, then might we behold that great ANARCH OF THE LAND, THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, TOTTER FROM HIS BAD EMINENCE.

From the Quebec Mercury.

The Liberal papers generally throughout England, advise a sweeping removal of all the remaining Tories in Office. The Lord Lieutenants of the Counties are particularly pointed out as fit objects for this discipline.—Emigrant.

We notice this paragraph because we have seen an extension of the scale recommended to include Justices of Peace. This is the sweeping justice of Liberals in the Mother Country, and it cannot fail to strike every inhabitant of this Colony who has resided in it but a very few years, that this notable plan of the English Radicals, is precisely, that which on a much more limited scale was acted upon by Lord Dalhousie, and formed one of the most prominent charges against that noble and gallant Earl's Administration. He removed certain Militia Officers, who employed the authority their Commissions gave them, to convene meetings for political purposes hostile to his administration, and some Justices of the Peace who were also active in getting up similar meetings. In him this was unconstitutional and tyrannical, in their friends the Radicals now we suppose, it will be found to be a just and constitutional measure.

There is a strong feeling we find now prevailing in the leading circles connected with Canada, that Lord Amherst has remonstrated, against the appointment of any Commissioners whatever, on the ground that, as the government have sufficient evidence at present in this country upon all matters relating to that Colony, pro. and con., it would only procrastinate the existing evils to send out Commissioners to confirm that which already is known, or within the reach of the Colonial Department; in fact, they have sufficient information within their reach, if they chose to be informed by it, without resorting to any thing so like a job.

We understand that Messrs Neilson

and Walker have presented one petition from Montreal to his Majesty, through the Colonial Secretary. The gross weight of the petitions brought by those gentlemen from Canada to the Crown and Parliament, amount, it is said, to 15 cwt., and were detained at Liverpool for the paper duty, which has since been properly remitted by an order from the Treasury.—Morning Herald, 14th May.

On this the old Quebec Gazette, which must be well informed on the subject observes:—

"This latter part of the paragraph conveys a wrong impression. The petitions were intentionally left at Liverpool, so as to avoid the rule of charging large custom duties hitherto levied on all petitions to Parliament from the Colony, contrary to the spirit of the law. Petitions ought certainly to be free of duties. The delays incident to the execution of the Treasury order, for the petitions to pass free, although given, had been dispensed with, and the duties paid in the mean time."

SPAIN.—The Council of Regency has declared its inability to put down the rebellion, or stop the progress of anarchy, without foreign intervention. This has been approved of by the ambassadors of France and England. It is said that the Ministers give up all for lost, if the Quadruple Treaty is not immediately and entirely fulfilled. The Queen is said to be plunged into the greatest distress. She would now be glad to make an arrangement with Don Carlos by means of a marriage. Unless the French have already interfered, the latter is probably now master of Madrid. This Prince has published a decree in which he declares that the debts contracted by the Queen's Government will not be recognized by him. He styles himself "The King," and is indebted for his present preponderance to the extraordinary abilities and untiring energy of his General, Zumala Carreguy.

LORD JOHN'S CONSTITUENCIES.—Few members of Parliament have been handed about from one constituency to another so frequently as Lord John Russell. We subjoin a list of the places he has represented since he became a public man:—

- In 1810.—Tavistock, his noble papa's borough.
- 1820.—Huntingdonshire.
- 1827.—Bandon Bridge—a pocket borough of the Duke of Devonshire's—his Lordship having been defeated at Huntingdonshire at the general election of 1826 by Lord Mandeville. On this occasion Lord Mandeville resigned his seat to make room for his friend Lord John.
- 1830.—Tavistock again, after being beaten at Bedford. Here Lord John was again indebted to a patriotic friend, Lord Ebrington, who resigned his seat for that borough.
- 1831.—Devonshire, (viz.) the whole county.
- 1832.—South Devonshire—the first reform election.
- 1835.—Re-elected for South Devon.
- Ditto.—Re-elected for ditto.
- Ditto.—Elected for Stroud, having found a third friend in the person of Col. Fox, who would lend him a seat.

Thus it appears, that with the exception of Tavistock, one of the Bedford boroughs, the unhappy duodecimo edition of a statesman has had the misfortune to be rejected by every constituency that he has ever represented. As long odds are always given against a race horse who has been beaten more than once, we would give long odds that Lord John will be distanced at the next Stroud meeting.

Much discussion has taken place relative to the procession which escorted the new Lord Lieutenant into Dublin, and to the banners and mottoes which were then displayed. The loyal party insist that "Repeal of the Union," "No Tithes," and other inscriptions were seen in the ranks, but this has been denied by some. Lord Mulgrave, it is certain, is by no means popular with the loyal party, and several marked insults have been offered to him; he is, however, taking his revenge by dismissing all the old Tory people about the Irish Government; among others Sir Stuart Bruce, who has been forty years Master of the Ceremonies and Gentleman Usher, who is known by the title of "Last of the Pigstails." Sir William Gossett, and his chief clerk, Mr. Taylor, are about to share the same fate. Sergeant Green, Law Adviser to the Crown, has made way for Mr. Maziere Brady, a liberal; Mr. Hudson succeeds Mr. Martley, Ex-Attorney-General Blackburne's nephew, as Assistant Law Adviser; a vacancy in the Insolvent Court, caused by the death of Mr. Lloyd, will probably be supplied by Mr. O'Farrell, Chairman of the county of Kilkenny; who will be succeeded by Mr. Guthrie. These changes have, of course, given great satisfaction to the Liberals.—N. Y. Emigrant.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR SE. ARMAND.

Seneca Page, 3 Daniel Cheney,
James Tovan, Asa Tisdale,
Thomas Cushing, John Bookey,
Warren Clark, Zenas Reynolds,
Jabez Safford, Reuben Alfred,
Widow A. R. Stone,

LETTERS FOR SUTTON.

Thomas Obrines, Nehemiah Morse,

BIRTH.

At Caldwell's Manor, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Comfort Faddin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

In West Allburg, by W. L. Sowles Esq., on the 5th inst., Antoine Barobey of Noyan, to Margaret Bursway, of Odeltown, L. C.
At Odeltown, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Bothe, Mr. Richard Baswich to Miss Jollina Van Vliet

DIED.

On the morning of the 4th instant, at Noyan, Elijah Oaks Whitney, son of Mr. Joseph Whitney, aged 16 years. The disease which brought the life of this young man to a termination consisted of a Tumour which arose from the superior Maxillary bone upon the right side. The Tumour seemed to possess a compound character being made up of bone and fungus, and partook of the malignancy of Fungus Haematodes. It was so large as to fill almost the whole cavity of the mouth, and protruded greatly from the face. Ret him from his sufferings, which he bore with unparalleled fortitude and resignation. M.
Philipsburg, July, 1835.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, in the village of Freighsburg, the well known

TAVERN STAND

formerly known as "the Mills House,"
H. M. CHANDLER.
Freighsburg, May 18th, 1835.

PROSPECTUS OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED THE MILESIAHS, OR AN INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN & HISTORY OF THE IRISH BY ROBERT JEFFERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME of the greatest and most important discoveries had their rise from (apparently) trivial or accidental circumstances.

One of the most distinguished Members of the Highland Society of Kingston, in a company where the author of this "Inquiry" was present, asserted that "the Irish had their origin from the Highland, or (what he called) Celtic Scots, and that the Progenitors of both the one and the other, had come across the Strait of Dover, from the continent of Europe."

This simple occurrence determined the Author to institute this Inquiry.

He hopes to prove beyond possibility of successful contradiction:—

I. That the Irish are Progenitors, and not Descendants.

II. That all who have rightful claim to the Gaelic and Irish as their native language, had one common descent.

III. That their First-Fathers did not come across the Strait of Dover, nor from the Continent of Europe.

IV. That although Geographical and Providential circumstances cause the Highlanders to be now considered as part and parcel of the Scottish Nation, their natural connection is with Ireland.

And that, as to Origin and Language, they have no more connection with the Low-land Scots, than they have with the population of Sweden or Russia.

In the prosecution of this Work, a "mite" will be thrown in, towards that most desirable of Irish things, a union among the sons of Erin; as a kindly feeling between them and all other Nations.

It is also hoped to remove just ground of prejudice against the National character; and by wiping off the tarnish of unjust misrepresentation, to exhibit the pure EMERALD in all its native lustre: so that it shall be proved an honor (and not a disgrace) to be connected with Ireland.

In fine, the Author is confident he can prove that the Irish is the most peculiar and interesting nation (the Jews excepted) that exists, or has existed on the face of the earth.

CONDITIONS.

The work shall come out in numbers, price one quarter Dollar each. And as the Author does not expect to gain, (except in his National gratifications) so he cannot afford to lose—it is therefore expected that each subscriber will pay for one number in advance, on putting down his name to the author, or to Mr. David Leachy of Kingston, with whom the amount will be deposited, until the numbers are given into his hands for delivery.

Public spirited and influential Irishmen in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. &c. are requested to aid in the subscription for, and sale of this work.

When any amount worth forwarding is subscribed, they will please enclose their money directed to Archibald McDonnell, Esq. (not Macdonald) Hazel Bank, Kingston, who shall retain it, until the numbers are delivered to him to be forwarded.

As there is a fellow citizen (of Cork) with the author, who fills a high station in Charleston, (S. C.) he is hereby most respectfully solicited to assist in the furtherance, and sale of this IRISH Work.

All Editors in Canada and the United States, who feel friendly to the Irish, will please to insert this Prospectus, and those who continue to do so, shall be entitled to a copy of the Work.

N. B. Those who wish to act as Agents for this work, on their forwarding the price of nine numbers, they shall have forwarded to them ten. For 16, they shall have 18; for 25, they shall have 32; for the price of 54, they shall have forwarded sixty three.

May 12, 1835.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale a small assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. con-cerning Eight day brass clocks and timepiece (both plain and ornamented) of his own manufacture, inferior to none manufactured in America; English, French and Swiss watches, gold keys and silver fine gold and jewellers' finger rings, gold and silver breast pins, silver thimbles, ever point pencils, black lead do., gold eyed needles, watch chains and keys, plated spoons, green spectacles and goggles, hooks and eyes, pocket wallets and violin strings. All of the above named articles will be sold cheap for cash.

Silver spoons furnished to order.—Clocks and watches cleaned and repaired as usual.

ALSO.

For sale a few pairs thick Shoes, of a superior quality.

The following articles are offered on one year's credit, for good security: About two thousand feet of first rate

PINE CLAPBOARDS,

A SECOND HAND

ONE HORSE WAGGON, SINGLE SLEIGH AND HARNESS.

Wanted to purchase, for which will be given in exchange good property, one or two good

TEAM HORSES.

The subscriber, while offering his property for sale, wishes at the same time, to remind those indebted to him, whose debts have become due, that payment must be made soon, by note or otherwise; this will be considered due notice, and those who delay may find by sad experience that "delays are dangerous."

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Freighsburg, June 2, 1835.

FOR SALE.

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the corner, between Freighsburg, situated in the village of Freighsburg, and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the country; nor one, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

ALSO.

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY, and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS, in Brome and other Eastern Townships; very cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post Master, at Brome.

Brome, May 1st, 1835.

JACOB COOK.

FOR SALE, PLOUGHS and Plough POINTS, "Stow's make." Also, Points to fit Stan-bridge Ploughs. Inquire of

H. M. CHANDLER.
Freighsburg, 27th April, 1835.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE.

such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Break-fast, Dining and Tea Tables, Common French, and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for produce as can be bought in the country, and a little cheaper for Cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the above articles.

F. B. HUNGERFORD,
JAMES MURRAY.
Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th 1835. 13—tf

FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now adding, in Machinery and repairs, to his present

WOOLLEN FACTORY, 1500

dollars. All the machinery of the Eastern improvement, made in a superior manner, and will be in readiness for business early in the season; tended by faithful help, and superintended by a first rate experienced workman. It is calculated to manufacture 300lbs. of raw wool every day, completing the same amount for the Tailor. He therefore requests those wishing to encourage such business in the County, to furnish him with

10,000

pounds to work on shares or by the yard, this year. If application is made soon, bargains can be made on as good terms for the customer as at any establishment of the kind in the County; perhaps better.

Cloth Grey will be made by the yard, for 30cts. Common colours, &c. for 35, for cash. Manufactured on shares, for 6 yards out of 18 yards. Flannels to be done in proportion to the other work.

Custom CARDING & CLOTH-DRESS-ING will be continued to any extent the public may require; all superintended by superior workmen, on fair terms.

Mr. H. M. Chandler of Freighsburg, is authorized to give receipts for Wool and the return of cloth in October. JOS. G. PRENTISS.
Sheldon, June 30, 1835. 12—tf

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINETWORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of work, manifest, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.
DAN B. GILBERT.
Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

QUEBEC, 3d February, 1810.

RESOLVED, That after the close of the present session, before any petition is presented to this House for leave to bring in a private bill, whether for the erection of a bridge or bridges, for the regulation of a common, for making any turnpike road, or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive rights or privileges whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewal of any act of the Provincial Parliament, or the like purpose, notice of such application shall be given in the Quebec Gazette, and in one of the newspapers of the district, if any is published therein; and also by a notice affixed at the church door of the parishes that such application may effect, or in the most public place where there is no church, during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

24th March, 1817.
Resolved, That hereafter this House will not receive any petitions after the first fifteen days of each session.

22nd March, 1819.
Resolved, That after the present session, before any petitions praying leave to bring in a private bill for the erection of a toll bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to petition for such bill shall upon giving the notice prescribed by the rule of the 3d day of February, 1810, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice stating the toll they intend to ask, the extent of the privileges, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments of piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning whether they propose to erect a draw-bridge or not, and the dimensions of such draw-bridge.

4th March, 1834.
Resolved, That any petitioner for an exclusive privilege do deposit in the hands of the Clerk of this House, a sum of twenty-five pounds, before the bill for such exclusive privilege go to a second reading, towards paying part of the expense of the said private bill, which sum shall be returned to the petitioners if they do not obtain the passage of the law. Attest,

W. B. LINDSAY, Clerk of Assembly.
Printers of Gazettes and other newspapers printed in this Province, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers in the language in which they are printed, until the next meeting of the Legislature.

Successions of the late James Kimball and Martha Chamberlain, his wife, deceased.

NOTICE.
ALL persons who pretend any claim to the said successions are hereby requested to make the same known at the office of the undersigned, within three months from the date hereof; and all who are indebted to the said successions to make payment without delay, to Fernando Cortez Kimball, in Dunham, Tutor to the minor children of the deceased.

L. LALANNE, N. P.
Freighsburg, 19th May, 1835. 6 12w

After the 15th proximo, creditors may ascertain the measure of solvency of said succession at said office.
L. L.

ST JOHNS HOTEL AND STAGE-HOUSE

Re-opened and continued by

MRS. J. E. WATSON.

A Porter in attendance at the Steam Boats.

St. Johns, (L. C.) June 23, 1835.

SMITH'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening one of the most general and complete assortments of

GOODS

ever offered for sale in this section of country; and at prices that all who will favor him with a call, and examine the quality of the goods, will voluntarily assent is the best and cheapest that has ever been offered in any part of Lower or Upper Canada. For particulars see Hand Bill, to which large additions have been made.

W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay, June 23, 1835. 11—tf

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms. Cash paid for rags.

JAMES RUSSELL.

St. Albans, July 6, 1835. 13—1y.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY,

WILL receive proposals for building a

BRIDGE

over the RIVER MAGOG near their Woollen Factory, at Sherbrooke, until Saturday, 4th July next. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, may find a plan and specification of the same, by calling at this office.

Office of the British American Land Company,
Sherbrooke, June 15th, 1835. 12—tf

NOTICE

TO SQUATTERS ON THE LANDS OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to such persons as are in possession of LANDS the property of the COMPANY, that provided they come forward forthwith to make arrangements for purchase, they shall be allowed to acquire their Lots at a valuation to be formed without reference to the improvements which may have been made upon them, and liberal terms of credit shall be allowed for the payment of the purchase money.

Parties interested, are requested not to neglect this notice.

G. MOFFAT, } Commissioners.
P. GILL, }
Office of the British American Land Company,
Montreal, May, 1835. 10—tf

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are prepared to purchase LANDS, either wild or improved, in the Counties of SHEERBROOKE, SHEFFORD, and STANSTEAD.

Applications may be made either at their office in Montreal or Sherbrooke or to the undersigned Agents of the company.

S. YARWOOD, Esq., Quebec.
DANIEL THOMAS, Esq., Melbourne.
ICHABOD SMITH, Esq., Stanstead.
DAVID WOOD, Esq., Shefford.
Montreal, July 20, 1834. 10—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Philipsburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation. Having just returned from visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed by none.

June 23 1835 DANIEL FORD. 11—tf

BLACK SNAKE

WILL stand the ensuing season at Mr. Barney's, Churchville, Dunham on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Wm. Baker's Esquire, Dunham Flat, on Wednesdays; the remainder of the week at the stable of the subscriber, in Freighsburg. Terms, 5 dollars the season, payable in grain in the month of January next, or money after that period.

JOHN BAKER.

Freighsburg, 1st May, 1835.

N. B. All casualties at the risk of the owner.

SILVER GREY.

THIS well known HORSE will Stand for use of Mares the ensuing season at the Stable of the Subscriber, in the Village of Freighsburg, at FIVE DOLLARS the Season.

ALSO,

A Full Blood CANADIAN HORSE will Stand at the same place, for the use of Mares at three dollars the Season. Persons wishing for the use of said Horse or Horses, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. All accidents at the risk of the owners.

OREN J. KEMP.

Freighsburg, May 22, 1835.

POETRY.

CRITICISM.

Criticism I once saw in monk's attire;
Her aspect stern, and though her eye had fire,
'Twas coldly bright and never would it show
A melting beam, like pity's tender glow.
Her bony form was tall and ghastly thin;
For ever restless envy gnawed within:
Yet when, as sometimes, rage convulsed her frame,
Her voice had thunder and her eye the lightning's flame.
Her sway was sovereign—and around her feet,
Were strown the learned page and works of art,
And all the pride of man from best to worst;
Yet oft rejecting what the rabble greet,
She gave to fame's own hand the scorned part,
Then dash'd the rest to earth and trode it in the dust.
And yet with all her pride she sometimes err'd
In giving forth her praise, where none was due;
Extolling oft as glory what proved absurd,
And calling empty glose what was true;
Oft virtue's injured name to shame and scandal
toss'd,
And crowned the fawning fool with wreaths that
wisdom lost.
She saw young Genius stretch his wings for flight,
And sought to hold him from his wild career;
But all in vain she bound his giant might,
And poured her angry threat'nings on his ear;
His heart was steel and would not yield to fear;
He burst her powerless bands, and dauntless as
before,
Soared heav'nward, till her aching eyes beheld no
more.

THE VILLAGE COQUETTE.

The partner of partners, the belle of the ball;
And caring for none, though I smiled upon all,
I flirted a season with all that I saw.
The parson, the merchant, the limb of the law!
The squire and the captain were fish in my net,
Which gained me the name of the village coquette!
Years gathered and robb'd me of swain after swain,
Time snaps link after link, the most obdurate
chain.
The parson adored a rich widow at Kew,
The merchant ran off with the niece of a Jew;
The lawyer eloped being rather in debt,
And the squire stole away from the village coquette!
The captain, false pirate, for life took in tow
A wharfinger's daughter at Stratford-le-Bow;
When lo! pert and piggyish, all conceals and shrugs,
Approach'd to adore me, a dealer in drugs;
I shuddered—I paid nature's debt,
And died sad and single, a Village Coquette.

TEMPERANCE.

AN EXTRACT,

from the Canada Temperance Advocate.

We now come to the main point—the use of the pledge—and I shall consider it as regards the man we wish to reclaim, and whose signature we are endeavoring to procure, and next as regards ourselves. Ist. As our object is to reform him for his temporal good, in the first instance, but secondly and chiefly for his spiritual good, success in either case will be a good attained, and for the attainment of this good we are allowed to use any means not wrong in themselves. We are bound to become all things to all men. If I find I have such influence either by love, respect, or direct interest, as to make a promise to myself, a bond which he will scarcely break, is there any reason why I should not use it? Suppose this man not influenced by religion, am I to endeavor to point out his sinfulness, which he will disregard, or am I to have recourse to the direct influence I possess? By using the latter, I do him (supposing me successful) certainly a temporal good, and certainly do not lessen his chance of spiritual, for undoubtedly I increase it.

Therefore, I conclude, that in striving to reform others, we are allowed to use our own influence, or a pledge made to ourselves; and the extension of this to the Temperance Society's pledge is simple. But

2d. As regards ourselves—does our signing lead others to infer that we, in wishing or expecting the success of Temperance Societies, rest not on the blessing of God, but on the force of the pledge, as made to our fellow-creatures? And are infidels justified in saying, that for the reformation and prevention of intemperance we give up the Gospel, or the principle which the Gospel has made us acquainted with? Or does our signing lend strength to this assertion? for this is the main point.

In no way can the inference be justly drawn, for a Christian, in joining the Temperance Society, does not give up his general motive, the love and duty he owes to God. This motive is his universal rule, and he only applies it particularly in his exertions to extend the benefits of Temperance Societies; and if infidels will assert so, they only endeavor to twist the fact to favor themselves. For what are the steps that preceded the signing of the Christian? He feels the obligation to do the will of God; he relies and prays for his aid in doing it; the will of God is to do good to his neighbor, to reclaim his neighbor from any vice is to do him good so far; to express his abhorrence of all or any vice, is equally the Christian's duty. Therefore, by signing, he testifies to the world that he feels bound and is not afraid to do the will of God. That he is not afraid or, is desirous, of exhibiting his abhorrence of the vice; and that in proof of his sincerity he is not unwilling to give up his own liberty in the use of non-essentials, for the benefit of his neighbor.

These are the motives which I conceive guide the Christian in signing the Temperance declaration, and he cannot be made accountable for other motives by which others may be moved.

Worldly men will be impelled by patriotism, by fear of the effect of the vice on their own friends, or various other reasons, but these need not cause the Christian to withdraw his name from such unions of effort. If it be asserted that Christians

should have no connexion with ungodly or worldly men, this would be plain enough; but would it not be at once overturned by what takes place in regard to all our charitable plans and institutions, in which the aid and assistance of all are admitted?

A.

Dram-drinking in France.—A curious fact is stated in the report accompanying the return in the amount in Savings Bank at Amiens; viz. That during the year 1834 the sum expended in the different cabarets and wine houses in that city amounted to 1,051,685 francs 74 cents (42,067 sterling); of which 744, 140 francs 40 cents (36,765l) was spent in brandy. The number of goes (*petits verres*) taken during the year was 15,374,493, making the daily amount 43,493.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE CORN CROP.

The culture consists in keeping the soil loose and free from weeds, which is ordinarily accomplished by two dressings, and in thinning the plants, which latter may be done the first hoeing, or partially omitted till the last. The practice of ploughing among corn, and of making large hills, is justly getting into disrepute: for the plough bruises and cuts the roots of the plants, turns up the sod and manure to waste, and renders the crop more liable to suffer by drought. The first dressing should be performed as soon as the size of the plants will permit, and the best implement to precede the hoe is a corn harrow, adapted to the width of the rows, which every farmer can make. This will destroy most of the weeds and pulverise the soil. The second hoeing should be performed before or as soon as the tassels appear, and may be preceded by the corn harrow, a shallow furrow of the plough, or what is better than either by the cultivator. A slight earthing is beneficial, provided the earth is scraped from the surface, and the sod and manure not exposed. It would be found beneficial to run the harrow or cultivator a third and even a fourth time, between the rows, to destroy the weeds and loosen the surface, particularly if the season is dry.

In harvesting the crop, one of three modes is adopted, viz:—1. The corn is cut at the surface of the ground, when the grain has become glazed, or hard upon the outside, put immediately into stooks, and when sufficiently dried, the corn and stalks are separated, and both secured. 2. The tops are taken off when the corn has become glazed, and the grain permitted to remain till October or November upon the butts. Or, 3. Both corn and stalks are left standing till the grain has fully ripened, and the latter become dry, when both are secured. There are other modes, such as leaving the butts or entire stalks, in the field, after the grain is gathered; but these are so wasteful and slovenly as not to merit consideration. The stalks, blades and tops of corn, if well secured, are an excellent fodder for neat cattle. If cut, or not cut and steamed so that they can be readily masticated, they are superior to hay. Besides, their fertilizing properties, as a manure, are greatly augmented by being fed out in the cattle yard, and imbibing the urine and liquids which always there abound, and which are lost to the farm, in ordinary yards, without an abundance of dry litter to take them up. By the first of these methods, the crop may be secured before the autumn rains: the value of the fodder is increased, and the ground is cleared in time for a winter crop of wheat or rye. The second mode impairs the value of the forage, requires more labor, and does not increase the quantity, or improve the quality, of the grain. The third mode requires the same labor as the first, may improve the quality of the grain, but must inevitably deteriorate the quality of the fodder. The corn cannot be husked too promptly after it is gathered from the field. If permitted to heat, the value of the grain is seriously impaired.

LIQUID MANURES.—In the preceding volume of this work, page 134, there is a very interesting article on the propriety of using liquid manures for purposes of horticulture; a solution of soot and water is therein recommended, in the proportion of six quarts of the former to a hoghead of the latter. This mixture has been found to exercise a most salutary influence on Peas, Asparagus, and a variety of other vegetables to which it has been applied. We do not doubt the fact stated, and would here observe, that the soap suds made in a farmer's family, which is mostly thrown away, is one of the most effective manures that can be applied to vegetables and flowers of all kinds. From an experience of several years, we can testify to its invigorating effects, and recommend its use with confidence. There are but few families, anywise extensive, who do not make a sufficient quantity of this article, in the course of the year, to keep a garden of tolerable size, not only in good condition, but rich enough to secure good crops of vegetables.—*Balt. Farm. and Gard.*

A gentleman having occasion to manure a certain portion of land lately, the carts bearing the manure passed through a field that appeared one entire bed of common thistles; it was observed that wherever the carts went the thistles were completely destroyed. He then rolled the whole field with a cast iron roller in the latter end of May, and twice in the beginning of June.

This field has been perfectly free from thistles ever since. The expense was only 3s. per acre. In the same way may fern and colts foot be destroyed.—*Scotch Paper.*

DISGRACEFUL EXHIBITION.—On Friday week, the people assembled at St. Austell market were surprised by the appearance of a man of advanced age leading a woman about thirty by a halter which was tied around her waist. The fellow was named George Trethewey, a labourer, residing in the parish of St. Stephens, in Bronwell, and having become tired of his wife, he adopted this mode of leading her to market in order to dispose of her to the best bidder. Having loudly signified his intention, a crowd was speedily collected to witness a scene happily so novel in this country; amongst those assembled were two itinerant tinkers, who travel in company; one of them offered two-pence for the woman, and after some time his companion doubled the sum, stating that they were acting in partnership. The husband agreed to accept the last offer, when four-pence was handed to him, and the woman delivered over to her purchasers, with whom she proceeded to a neighbouring pot-house, where they regaled themselves with a jug of ale. Meantime the collector of the market tolls applied to the husband for a penny, the sum usually demanded for selling a pig, &c., this was at once paid, and incredible as it may appear, it is a fact that in 1835 toll was paid in St. Austell market for the sale of a wife! But Mr. G. Trethewey having become dispossessed of one partner, would not long remain without another to share with him "for better or worse," and a damsel about 40 years of age stepped forward to supply his loss; she appeared to be in the state in which "all ladies wish to be who love their lords." But "the course of true love never did run smooth," and this lady (No. 2) was doomed to experience the truth of it; for immediately on her approach a third candidate for the high honour of becoming the partner of Mr. George Trethewey appeared; Nos. 2 and 3 at once had recourse to the pugilistic prowess to decide the matter; No. 2 was soon pronounced the victor, and being decorated with a cockade, as a trophy of triumph paraded off, in high glee, with Trethewey. We understand he is summoned to appear at the next Petty Sessions at St. Austell, to answer the charge, and we trust he will receive that punishment which his disgraceful and disgusting conduct so highly merits.—*Cornubian.*

Sabbath.—The Hebrew word sabbath signifies hosts; and is sometimes used to denote the sun, moon, and stars, and also the angels. The Lord of Sabbath, therefore, as one of the titles of the Deity, marks his supreme dominion over the universe; and particularly over the different orders of angels, who, on account of their multitude and serving under the command of God, are named hosts, 1 Kings xxii, 19. Ainsworth on Exod. iii. 13, tells us, that the rabbins teach when God judgeth his creatures, he is called Elobim; when he sheweth them mercy, he is called Jehovah; and when he warreth against the wicked, he is called Sabbath.—*Macknight on the Epistles.*

Chinese Couriers.—At distances between two and three miles along the roads and canals in China, there are now placed square buildings, with a sentry-box attached to them, where a soldier is always seen on duty; and should any tumult or breach of the peace occur, he pounces down, sans ceremony, on the offender. The peculiar province of these sentries is to act the part of couriers, for there is no other sort of post in China besides that depending upon these runners. They transport the Ministerial dispatches from one station to the other, and convey letters from Pekin to Canton in twelve days, which gives a rate of fifty leagues per day.

Economy in oilcloths.—For staircases, and other places where it is thought desirable to cover the floor with oilcloth, I would advise old Brussels carpets to be sent, before they are quite worn out, to the oilcloth manufacturer, to be painted any pattern which may be preferred; by which eighteen pence per yard will be saved, as the painting of the carpet will be so much less than the price of new oilcloth, and it will be much warmer than the oilcloth painted on canvass, and much more durable if it is kept until it is thoroughly dry and seasoned before it is used.—*Architectural Magazine.*

Heralds of Ancient times.—These officers in early times had many active and dangerous duties to perform, sometimes being exposed in a manner by no means enviable. On the battle field the royal standard was borne by them, they numbered the dead, exchanged prisoners, summoned cities and castles to surrender, and assisted in all capitaliations. The last instance on record of a herald being despatched to declare war is in the time of Louis XIII. of France against the Cardinal Infant Governor of the low Countries. Since that time the Sovereigns of Europe have contented themselves with declaring war by manifestoes.

A Ship Destroyed by a Whale.—It is a well-authenticated fact, that an American whale-ship, the Essex, was destroyed in the South Pacific Ocean, by an enormous sperm whale. While the greater part of the crew were away in the boats killing whales, the few people remaining on board saw an enormous whale come up close to the ship, and when very near he appeared to sink

down for the purpose of avoiding the vessel, and in doing so he struck his body against some part of the keel, which was broken off by the force of the blow, and floated to the surface; the whale was then observed to rise a short distance from the ship and to come with apparently great fury towards it, striking one of the bows with his tail, and leaving the ship a complete wreck.

Preservation of a vessel by a fish.—The Holyhead correspondent of Lloyd's Room (Liverpool) mentions the following curious circumstance in his Wednesday's letter:—"The brig Endeavour, Gregory, Whitehaven to Drogheda, put in on the morning of the 8th instant in a very leaky state, having been out under the heavy gale of the 7th. Being hauled up the harbour, her bottom was examined this morning, when a small fish called the 'sea-pin,' five inches in length, was found pressed into one of the seams under her bottom, and alive. The fish was certainly the means of saving the vessel and the lives of all on board. The fish is preserved."

The Use of a Wife.—A German journal contains the following paragraph:—"The wife of a labouring man, in the neighborhood of Stockholm, died some time ago, and the husband made the necessary preparation for interment. He however, deposited a block of wood in the coffin instead of the corpse, which he conveyed during the night into a forest, that it might serve as a bait for wild beasts. By this expedient he succeeded in catching a wolf and two foxes. On the circumstance being made known, the man was arrested and carried before a court of justice, but far from being intimidated, he claimed the reward offered for destroying mischievous animals."

An Excuse.—One of his neighbours once went to Nasser-ed-din, and solicited the loan of a rope. The Khodjah went into his house, and after a delay of several minutes returned, and told the borrower that the rope was in use tying up flour. "What do you mean?" said the neighbour, "How can a rope be used to bind up flour?"—"A rope may be applied to any use," replied the Khodjah. "When I do not wish to lend it."—*Turkish Jest Book.*

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILLS CATHOLICON
the only
SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY
FOR THE
PILLS

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

KWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

An easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

For dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—
Hampden, Clareville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brone; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Fredrichsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Fredrichsburg. 4 ly

TO LET.

THE STORE, ASHERY, DISTILLERY, and part of the SHED, at Churchville, belonging to the estate and succession of the late John Church, jr. and consort, for a term of years, and possession given immediately.

For SALE, upon the aforesaid premises, 45 bushels of wheat, 50 do. corn, 150 do. oats, and 250 bushels of potatoes. Also, a quantity of rye, buck-wheat, and about 15 tons good barn hay. For further particulars enquire of either of the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate will find it for their interest to settle the same immediately.

JOSHUA CHAMBERLIN, Executors
SAMUEL WOOD, & Tutors.
Churchville, 1st April, 1835.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at a great bargain, lot No. 9 in the fourth range of lots in the Township of Farnham.—All persons are cautioned against committing trespass upon said lot of land, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigours of the law.

For further particulars enquire of Doct. Chamberlin, of Fredrichsburg, or of the undersigned.
ALFRED NASH.
Farnham, June 2, 1835.

LOOK AT THIS!

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ISH SHINGLE, to be delivered at Mississkoui Bay, between this period and the end of the year 1836. Ample security will be required for the due performance, in which case the one fourth part of the purchase money will be paid in advance.

M. V. BINGHAM.
St. Armand, May 22, 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

MONEY IS POWER.

UNDER this title the Subscriber proposes to publish a book on BANKING, dedicated to the intelligent and reflecting portion of the community, which shall convey to the Canadian public, in a condensed form, every necessary information on this deservedly engrossing subject.—As the Author is, and has ever been, a steadfast friend of Banking Institutions, it will be with him a principal object, in as far as in him lies, to impart to his readers just idea of their importance to the prosperity of Commercial and Agricultural communities, that in considering controversial discussions the enquiring mind may become prepared to separate the wheat from the chaff,—the gold from the dross.

To this end it is his intention to notice some of the most popular works deprecatory of Banking, which by their ingenuity and plausibility have injuriously prejudiced the unreflecting against a Paper Currency. Among these we reckon, "Paper against Gold," and Gouge on Banking.

Perhaps no section of the civilized world presents to the plastic powers of an abundant and sound Paper Currency a more expanded and unobstructing field for the display of their mighty energies, than these fertile appendages of the British Crown,—where Ceres and Pomona are destined to perpetuate their genial reign,—where the bowels equally with the surface of the earth, teem with embry riches, and where the abundant waters present innumerable channels to the enterprise of commerce to convey their treasures inexhaustible to every foreign clime.

Encouraging however as are indisputably the natural advantages of these regions to the industry of man, they can serve for nothing but as a reproach to his sagacity if he seeks not for the aid essential to render his labours effectively productive and practically beneficial.

That such aid is alone to be found in an abundant currency will be made clear by practical illustrations from the highest authorities; and it will be an especial object of this work so to explain the present position of commerce in relation to the precious metals, as fully to demonstrate that the advancement of the Canadas to the state of opulence for which they seem to have been destined by Providence, can only be effected through the instrumentality of an abundant Paper Currency.

The book will be 8vo. demy, and will contain at least 500 pages of close print, in excellent, clear type, on fine paper, and will be delivered in linen binding. As it will be attended with certain and great expense, a certain sale, and pay in advance, are indispensable. The expense of 500 copies has been carefully calculated, and seven shillings and sixpence has been found to be the lowest price at which it can be sold, reckoning nothing for the Author's labour of compilation and original composition; for which if he ultimately obtain any pecuniary recompense, it can only arise from an excess of sale beyond his subscription list.

As every exertion will be used to render the work both entertaining and instructive, and most especially plain to every capacity, the Author, with a zealous mind intent upon the public good, indulges the hope that the community at large will, by their ready patronage, expedite the completion of a work upon which the solicitation of partial friends have induced him to enter.

Contemporary Editors in both Provinces publishing this Prospectus four times, shall have a copy of the work.

THOMAS DALTON,

Editor Patriot.

City Toronto, June 2, 1835. 12—4w

NEW STORE

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W. W. SMITH,

HAVING lately purchased from A. Rhodes, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, eluret, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinet, Cassinet, Super Drab, mixed and black Lasting, black, blue, green, eluret and red Circassian, Bombazines, blk. and col'd bombazines; Eng. and French Merinos; blk. gro. de Nap. changeable and levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Calico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico; 10 pieces Palmyreens, very rich and very low; Milanese Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies' summer dresses; Jaconet, checked, plain and col'd cambric and muslin; plain and fig'd book and mull do. bob. Lace and Footing, linen Long Lays; merino, Thibet, silk and cotton Shawls, a great variety; green barge, plain and fig'd gauze Veils, Grecian Lace do. silk, gauze, crape, Thibet, and em. fancy silk Handkerchiefs; rich gauze sett and cap Ribbon, belt do. rich silk, silk and worsted, printed, quilting and Marcellus Vestings, Ladies' silk and other Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery of every description, Sp. horn and shell Combs, silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin H'd's, fig'd do., Nankens, Diaper, Ticking, Pelisse Wadding, Straw and Dunstable Bonnets White and col'd flannels, brown sheeting and shirting, bleached do. at very low prices, oil cloths, grass do. sole and upper leather, calf skins, men's thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

Russia and Eng. iron and steel, nails and glass, scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, patent forks, rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also, a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Britannia & China Ware.

Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do. black printed teas, in sets, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

West India Goods and Groceries.

Young hyson, twankay, hyson skin and black teas; spices of all kinds; raisins and figs, fine salt, salmon, mackerel, table cod fish, lamp oil, and candles.

10 cwt. refined loaf Sugar—Jump do., 10 cwt. muscovado
do.
200 bush. Liverpool Salt—coarse Western do.
50 bush. superfine Flour—fine do.

If Goods of the best manufacture, Low Prices and assiduous attention to Customers, will entitle him to a fair share of the public patronage, he does not hesitate to believe that he shall obtain it. PRODUCE of all descriptions, and at the cheapest price, taken in payment.

Cash paid for Southern Market Lumber

Mississkoui Bay, June 2, 1835.

CASH paid for veal skins, by L. & A. KEMP.
Fredrichsburg, April 30th, 1835.